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Bonn Bank Cuts Price of Dollars

But No Takers as Value Falls

FRANKFURT, June 2 (AP)—A West German Central Bank entered the foreign-currency market today for the first time in May 5 and halted an upward slide in the price of the dollar. At the same time, the Central Bank Council raised minimum reserve requirements to help soak up a domestic surplus of liquid funds.

The Central Bank offered to sell dollars at 3.5875 marks after a price on the open market slipped to 3.5740, the highest level since May 10, when the mark was allowed to float to find its own level.

The Central Bank (Bundesbank) found no buyers as the dollar price on the open market fell to 3.5525. It reversed to 3.5875 after the new reserve requirements were announced. The dollar closed the day still lower at 3.5490 marks.

Dollars in Demand

The Central Bank acted as the main force in Europe to maintain the mark and the supply of dollars remained limited. Although the bank did not sell any of its holdings, Eurodollar rates eased a news of its offer. The overnight rate eased to 7 1/2 from 1 3/4 percent and the one-month rate was down to 7 1/8-3/4 from a high of 8 1/2-3/4 earlier.

In London, sterling closed at 2.4169, unchanged from yesterday, but above the day's low of 2.4132.

Hussein Vows Crackdown on Guerrillas

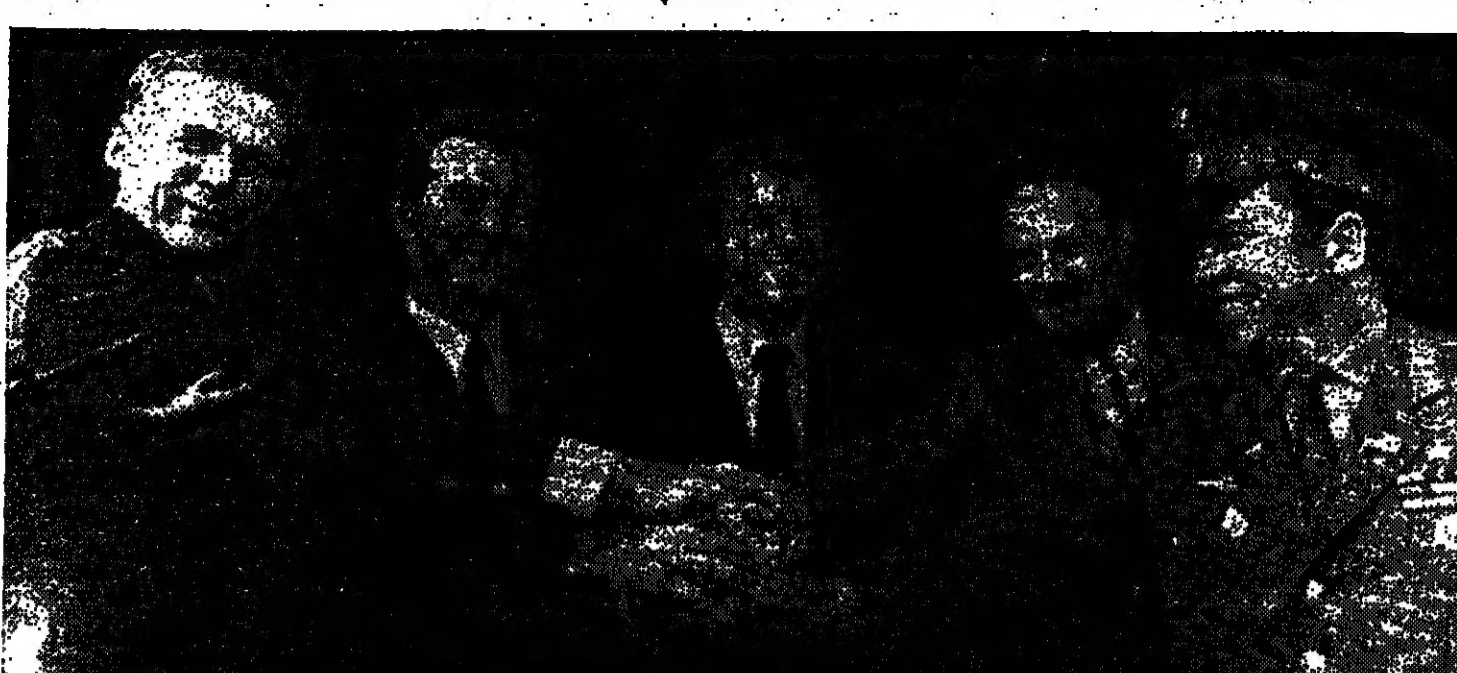
AMMAN, June 2 (AP)—King Hussein charged today that Arab guerrilla leaders are plotting to set up a breakaway Palestinian state. He vowed to launch a "firm crackdown" against them.

Hussein ordered Premier Wasfi al-Tal to take "bold, decisive and tough action" against the handful of professional criminals and conspirators who use the commando movement to disguise their treacherous plots.

"I want no hesitation, tolerance or compromise in handling them," said the Jordanian king in a letter to the premier broadcast by the Amman radio.

Mr. Tal, whom the guerrillas consider their most implacable enemy, promised a "quick and sweeping purge" of the guerrilla movement. "We shall chop off the heads that are reaching out to smother Jordan's national unity and integrity," he pledged.

Hussein's message was the latest threat to guerrilla leaders in eight months. He accused them of "plotting to grab power at any cost" and of "selling out to the enemy."



SPACEMEN—Yesterday at the Paris Air Show, from left, U.S. astronaut Stuart Roosa, Soviet cosmonaut Valerian Sevastianov, two more astronauts, Alan B. Shepard and Edgar Mitchell, and cosmonaut Pavel Popovich.

Astronauts Meet Cosmonauts at Paris Air Show

PARIS, June 2 (UPI)—American astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts today swapped anecdotes about their experience in space exploration and raised glasses of vodka and fruit juice to toast their countries' future space flights.

For 3 1/2 hours, Apollo-14 crewman Alan Shepard, Stuart Roosa and Edgar Mitchell and Soviet cosmonauts Pavel Popovich and Vitaly Sevastianov toured together the 29th Paris Air Show, at Le Bourget airport.

The five men examined in detail replicas of their space capsules and inquired about their workings.

"For me, my 17-day-long flight was a true vacation, far from earthly worries," Mr. Sevastianov, a civilian engineer, said through

an interpreter. However, Lt. Col. Popovich promptly denied the claim.

"You should have seen him when he landed," Col. Popovich said, laughing as he ambled around like a hunchback. "They looked like apes," the bemused Col. Popovich, wearing his air force uniform, added.

Lt. Col. Roosa said he and his colleagues, too, had to do some calisthenics rapidly upon their landing to regain their vigor prior to appearing before television cameras.

Mr. Sevastianov, examining in detail the Apollo-13 capsule, at the U.S. pavilion, inquired at length about technical details such as the capsule's center of gravity, whether the capsule could land on earth if forced to

and the location of the main parachute.

The American astronauts made a comparable study of the Soyuz and Lunokhod, the unmanned Soviet moon-roving vehicle.

The meeting ended with an exchange of gifts and many toasts for the future success of the two countries' space flights.

The spacemen later met to discuss space topics on French television.

Meanwhile Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe flew in to take part in tomorrow's super-sonic test flight aboard the Franco-British supersonic jetliner, Concorde.

Mr. Volpe will make the flight in the company of President Nixon's special representative at the air show, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and directors of

several large airlines, all potential buyers of the Concorde.

Mr. Volpe told newsmen he will discuss with French authorities the possibility of allowing the Concorde to make a demonstration flight to New York.

Meanwhile, McDonnell Douglas flew its new wide-body jet, the DC-10, to Le Bourget today. The provisionally certificated aircraft established an unofficial record of slightly less than eight hours, an average of about 610 miles an hour on its 4,548 mile nonstop flight from St. Louis, Mo.

The DC-10 will be the first to go into service of a number of wide-body jets. The market has been estimated at around 1,400 planes. Lockheed Aircraft Corp. flew its similar TriStar to the show yesterday.

At News Conference

Nixon Discusses Possibility Of Arms Pact With Russia

By Carroll Kilpatrick and Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP)—President Nixon told his White House news conference last night that an initial agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting offensive weapons could be in the form of an "understanding" rather than a treaty.

An agreement to limit defensive or anti-ballistic missile systems could be in treaty form, however, Mr. Nixon said, and thus be subject to Senate ratification.

This was the first time the President had described the na-

ture of the agreements he foresees as a result of the May 20 announcement that the two governments would concentrate this year on defensive weapons limitation and also "agree on certain measures" relating to limitations on offensive arms.

The question of limiting offensive weapons is more complex than that of limiting defensive weapons, the President said, because there are several offensive weapons systems, including missiles, bombers and submarines.

"Consequently, what would come out with regard to offensive weapons may or may not be at the treaty level," he said. "It might be at an understanding level at this point and be at a treaty level at a later date."

Covering a variety of foreign and domestic issues in the 30-minute press conference, the President ruled out discussion of partisan political matters at his press conferences and also ruled out foreign travel in the immediate future.

Discussing relations with China, the President hinted strongly that the United States will abandon its customary annual effort to win support for a resolution requiring a two-thirds vote for the admission of Peking to the United Nations.

"A significant change has taken place among the members of the UN on the issue of the admission of mainland China," the President said.

Options Still Open

Noting that he has had an extensive study under way on the subject, he said various options were open to the United States and that a decision would be made before the United Nations reconvenes in the fall.

Within six weeks, Mr. Nixon said, after consultations with the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan and with "third countries," the administration will decide on its position when the question of admission of Communist China to the United Nations recurs at the next meeting of the world body.

He promised to make an announcement June 10 on "releasing a wide variety of items" in which trade can be conducted with mainland China.

The President said that movement toward improved relations with Peking has been taken only on trade and travel. While they are "significant moves," he said that "we should realize we still have a long way to go."

But he said the important thing is that "we have started the journey toward the eventual, more normal relationship with mainland China... and ending its isolation."

Mr. Nixon said the 15-year Soviet-Egyptian treaty signed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Army Also Accuses Colonel

U.S. General Charged With Vietnam Killings

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP)—The Army filed charges today against Brig. Gen. John W. Donaldson, accusing him of murdering six Vietnamese civilians and assaulting two others.

Gen. Donaldson, 47, until recently a top planner with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is the highest ranking officer to be charged thus far by the military with war crimes in Indochina and is the first West Pointer to face possible criminal action.

The Army says the incidents took place in South Vietnam's Quang Ngai province between November, 1968, and January, 1969, when Gen. Donaldson—then a colonel—was in command of the Americal Division's 11th Infantry Brigade.

The Army announcement today provided no further details on the circumstances surrounding Gen. Donaldson's case.

However, military sources say the investigation was launched last November after information was received from a helicopter pilot that an officer had allegedly fired at civilians from helicopters on several occasions.

Army sources also said privately that the charges stem from ground actions as well.

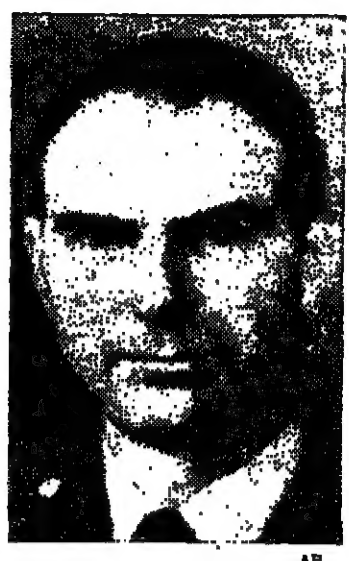
Gen. Donaldson's military lawyer, Lt. Col. Robert Foydacheff, said that the general would have no immediate comment on the charges.

The alleged incidents involving Col. McCloskey, a much decorated veteran of both Korea and Vietnam, reportedly took place in 1969. The Army says the two cases are not connected.

The four-paragraph Army announcement on Gen. Donaldson states at the outset that the charges are for "murder and assault against Vietnamese civilians."

In the specifics that follow, however, the phrase "alleged victims" is used. While some Army officials say this was merely cautious legal phrasing, others believe that it may relate to a possible defense by the accused officers that the victims may have been Viet Cong.

The charges were preferred by



Gen. John W. Donaldson

Col. Roger L. Ranck, an Army staff officer assigned to review an investigation by the Army's Criminal Investigation Division.

Lt. Gen. Claire E. Hutchins Jr., commanding general of the First Army at Fort Meade, Md., now must decide whether the case should be pursued.

Gen. Donaldson is a special

assistant to the First Army chief of staff at Fort Meade. Col. McCloskey is attached to the Combat Development Command at Fort Belvoir, Va., which is also under the First Army.

Gen. Hutchins is expected to decide quickly whether to drop the charges or to order an Article 32 investigation, the military equivalent of a civilian grand jury investigation. Such an investigation is the next step before a court-martial can be ordered.

After My Lai

Army sources expect Gen. Hutchins to order the Article 32 probe and it will probably take two or three months to complete.

Although the alleged incidents involving the two officers took place some seven months after the My Lai massacre, Quang Ngai is the same province in which My Lai is situated and the Americal Division's 11th Infantry Brigade is the same one that sent a platoon led by Lt. William Calley Jr. through the now famous village.

Gen. Donaldson, however, did not take command of the brigade until October, 1968, some six months after the My Lai massacre.

The man Gen. Donaldson replaced as brigade commander in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Loses 9 in 3 Copters

Red Attacks Continue, On 4 Indochina Fronts

SAIGON, June 2 (UPI)—Communist forces stepped up a week-old offensive and attacked allied troops in four widely scattered sections of Indochina yesterday, military communiques reported today.

The U.S. command said nine Americans were killed and one injured in three helicopter crashes.

In the heaviest fighting, Communist troops fired rocket and mortar barrages at Cambodian troops guarding the approaches to Phnom Penh only 15 miles east of the capital and engaged them in hand-to-hand combat.

The Cambodian high command

said the government troops were surrounded and were being supplied by helicopter drop. The troops, who were trained by American Green Berets, were stubbornly holding their own after six days of heavy fighting, spokesmen said.

Farther north in Cambodia, survivors of the 2,000-man South Vietnamese Task Force 8, driven out of the Cambodian frontier town of Snoul on Monday, were regrouping along the South Vietnamese frontier 75 miles north of Saigon, under Communist mortar fire.

Casualty Roll Grows

Spokesmen in Saigon for the Army of the Republic of (South) Vietnam, who had announced that 37 South Vietnamese were killed in the five-day fight for Snoul, today added that 74 ARVN soldiers were missing in action after that battle.

In a third region, the A Shau Valley of South Vietnam's northern central highlands, 375 miles north of Saigon, the Communists launched artillery and ground attacks against two South Vietnamese bases.

And 190 miles north of Saigon, Fire Base 5, an ARVN outpost under attack since last week, also came under heavy mortar fire and Communist ground attacks late yesterday and early today. Military sources said at least four government soldiers were killed in one assault.

With the U.S. ground combat role winding down, there were only two American casualties reported in today's morning communique.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Deputy Toys With a Grenade In Bid to Block Saigon Vote

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, June 2 (WP)—Brandishing a hand grenade in the National Assembly, a deputy who is a supporter of Nguyen Cao Ky kept other deputies cowed for more than two hours today, delaying their deliberations on a proposed law that would almost certainly prevent the vice-president from challenging President Nguyen Van Thieu in the October elections.

The bill would require each presidential candidate to obtain the endorsement of 40 assemblymen. Mr. Ky's backers say that in the strongly pro-Thieu vote they will be unable to muster the signatures if the bill is passed—which political observers take as a foregone conclusion.

The passage of the election law is not expected to pose any obstacles to the third likely candidate, Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh. But in a two-way race with Mr. Thieu, Gen. Minh's chances are seen as far less than they would be if Mr. Ky were in the race, siphoning votes away from the president.

"Take Some Action"

Standing quietly behind the rostrum with the grenade in his hand, Deputy Nguyen Dac Dan declared before police finally led him away that if the vote were taken they would "have to take some action." He did not say what action, but no one appeared eager to find out.

Mr. Dan and other anti-government legislators have made plain their belief that Mr. Thieu has stolen the election from them by bribing a majority of the assembly to support the election bill.

Supporters of the government were taking considerable pleasure in the situation, remembering that when Mr. Ky was premier in 1967 and enjoyed heavy support in the assembly, he forced through a similar bill that would have barred Mr. Thieu from running.

That year, Mr. Thieu—as chief of state—vetoed the bill. Mr. Ky

failed to muster the votes in the assembly to override the veto, and was forced to settle for the second spot on Mr. Thieu's ticket.

Despite the apparent inevitability of the election law's passage, Mr. Ky said once again in a speech this morning that he still intends to run for president.

In the chockingly hot assembly chamber, birds flew in and out of the windows and darted around the slowly turning ceiling fans. There was no panic at the sight of Mr. Dan's grenade, perhaps because weapons are flourishing here for one reason or another about once a fortnight.

Reinhold Niebuhr, U.S. Theologian, Dies

By Alden Whitman

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 2 (UPI)—The Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, 78, distinguished Protestant clergyman and theologian, died last evening in his home here.

Mr. Niebuhr, who had been under orders from his doctors to cut down on his sermons and lectures, was living here in retirement after recently selling his New York apartment.

Mr. Niebuhr was a theologian who preached in the marketplace, a philosopher of ethics who applied his belief to everyday moral predicaments and a political liberal who subscribed to a hard-boiled pragmatism. Combining all these capacities, he was the architect of a complex philosophy based on the fallibility of man and the absurdity of human pretensions, as well as on the biblical precepts that man should love God and his neighbor.

The Protestant theology that Mr. Niebuhr evolved over a lifetime was called neo-orthodoxy. It stressed original sin, which Mr. Niebuhr defined as pride, the "universality of self-regard in everybody's motives, whether they are idealists or realists or whether

they are benevolent or not."

It rejected utopianism, the belief that increasing reason, increasing education, increasing technical conquests of nature make for moral progress, that

historical development means moral progress.

As influential as he was in the disputatious world of religion, it was in the arena of practical politics that the effects of his thought were most apparent to the general public. He was the mentor of scores of men, including Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who were the brain trust of the Democratic party in the 1950s and 1960s. George F. Kennan, the diplomat and adviser to Presidents on Soviet affairs, called Mr. Niebuhr "the father of us all" in recognition of his role in encouraging intellectuals to help shape national policies.

In addition to Mr. Kennan and Mr. Schlesinger, the "all" included such well-known intellectual movers and shakers as Paul H. Nitze, Dean Acheson, McGeorge Bundy, Louis J. Halle, Hans J. Morganthau and The New York Times's James Reston.

"I suppose the thing Niebuhr has done for me more than anybody else," Mr. Reston once said, "is to articulate the irony of our condition as a country in the world today."

Mr. Niebuhr was himself active

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



Reinhold Niebuhr

Sadat Says He Signed Treaty With Russia to Get More Arms

Russians Assail U.S. Bid for Better Ties With Mideast

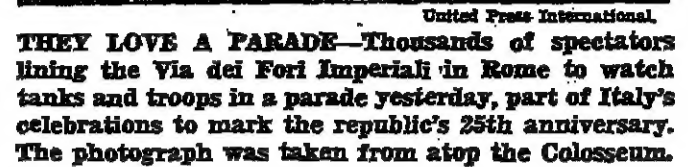
Some speculated that the attacks were simply timed to the fourth anniversary this week of the six-day war. Others said the Russians appear determined not to permit the United States to make inroads in Egypt or to put up with flinching by Arab states toward the United States.

"I say that after the immediate battle—that of regaining occupied land—ends, I will not rest until we have a complete army trained in the latest electronic devices because only this can protect our land against a new Zionist offen-

"But we declare that the friendship of those who help us to fight and achieve victory is not the friendship of a short term and not a tactic . . . It is a firm strategy and we are doing that from the position of our national independence," the Cairo leader said.

Scandinavian news media reported that Mrs. Meir held political talks with two Soviet officials in a remote hunting lodge near the town of Rovaniemi, in Finnish Lapland.

The Soviet press maintained an interest in Cyprus in recent years. Observers here assumed that this was part of a general interest by the Soviet Union in expanding its influence in the Mediterranean, where its fleet strength recently has grown considerably.



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U.S. General Is Charged

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The President has pre-ruled out the possibility of lateral U.S. reduction of 1,000-man garrison in Europe.

However, Mr. Nixon has no plans at this time to meet with European leaders, sources in the defense troop withdrawal.

1990

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

WEATHE!

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ALGATHE	16	81	Very
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Good
ANKARA	18	62	Close
ANTWERP	24	75	Good
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair
BOMBAY	24	75	Fair
BRAZILIA	23	72	Fair
BUDAPEST	23	72	Fair
CAIRO	23	72	Fair
CALCUTTA	23	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	65	Very
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Fair
DALLAS	24	75	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Fair
DUNDEE	11	52	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Good
GENOVA	20	68	Good
HELSINKI	24	75	Good
HONGKONG	24	75	Good
LAS PALMAS	20	69	Good
LISBON	18	61	Good
LONDON	21	71	Fair
MADRID	23	72	Fair
MILAN	23	72	Good
MONTEAL	18	64	Fair
MOSCOW	21	71	Fair
MUNICH	18	64	Fair
NEW YORK	21	71	Good
NEW YORK	21	71	Good
OSLO	20	68	Fair
PARIS	20	68	Fair
PARIS	20	68	Fair
ROME	20	68	Fair
ROME	20	68	Fair
SOFIA	24	75	Fair
ST. PETERSBURG	24	75	Fair
THE AVIARY	24	75	Fair
TUNIS	24	75	Fair
VIENNA	24	75	Fair
VIENNA	24	75	Fair
WARSAW	24	75	Fair
WATGATE	24	75	Fair
WATGATE	24	75	Fair

(U.S. Custom House, New York)

At 1000 C. M. C. Office, New York

Sharp Cutbacks Possible

Cost Leaps \$2 Billion
On U.S. Navy's F-14

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—Anticipated cost overruns on Navy's new F-14 fighter program are now so high—\$2 billion—that Pentagon officials are considering possibilities ranging from severe cutbacks to cancellation at this time.

unlikely, though it is being looked at. Most officials expect the Pentagon will try to salvage the F-14, possibly by buying fewer of them or cutting out some of the more expensive features.

Some other officials, however, believe that actions such as holding up further production while a cost solution is sought, as is being considered, might eventually keep the F-14 from ever actually entering fleet service.

The Navy had planned on buying 710 of these planes to help protect its carrier task forces from enemy air attack and to escort Navy fighter-bombers to targets. The plane is supposed to take on the role now being performed by the Navy's F-4 Phantom II, which was once to be carried out by the F-111B.

Costs of the program, \$1.25 billion, were estimated by the Navy last December. The cost for each F-14 is \$11.5 million. But by April, cost overruns had been revealed which pushed the price of each plane up by at least \$1 million and the total project from \$8.3 billion to \$9 billion.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedman described today as reasonable press estimates that the cost of the program could rise from \$9 billion to more than \$11 billion, Reuters reported. But Mr. Friedman said that no serious consideration was being given at the moment to canceling the program.

In the past two months, the plane has been the subject of intensive investigations by the Navy, Congress, the Defense Department and the General Accounting Office.

Last Thursday, Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard received a report on the F-14 from the Navy which, according to reliable sources, showed that the project is currently planned might cost at least an additional \$2 billion.

This, according to defense officials, would drive the total cost to over \$11 billion, making the plane about as expensive as the F-111B would have been when it was canceled because of cost and weight problems in 1968.

Mr. Packard, reliable sources report, "didn't like the presentation one bit," and reportedly was very rough on Navy managers for letting the program get so out of hand.

U.S. Paper Says
Russia Harasses
Its Correspondent

BOSTON, June 2 (UPI).—The Christian Science Monitor has complained to Soviet officials over "harassment" of its Moscow correspondent, Charlotte Salikowski.

It also printed today a dispatch by the correspondent, who said that on a trip to Soviet Central Asia she was subjected to official obstruction, surveillance, removal and exposure of film and a search of her personal belongings.

She said that, although the Russians lifted direct censorship of outgoing news dispatches two years ago, "little has changed to make news-gathering easier."

The Moscow correspondent still lives and works in a politically cold, restrictive and inhibiting atmosphere.

Miss Salikowski said the Soviet press agency Novosti declined to give her assistance for the trip, saying its reporters in Central Asia cities were "busy," forcing her to travel as an ordinary tourist.

The Pill May
Not Cause
Side Effects

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Is the pill really to blame for such "side effects" as weight gain, breast tenderness, headaches, nervousness, higher blood pressure or nausea?

Dr. J. W. Goldberger, director of clinical sciences at the Southwest Research Foundation in Texas, doubts it. Women's Medical News Service reports.

In a study lasting six months, Dr. Goldberger selected 398 women volunteers who had never used oral contraceptives before. Four groups of them were given oral contraceptives of varying types. The fifth group was put on dummy sugar tablets, told that these were unproven contraceptives and advised to use a vaginal contraceptive as well.

The women on the dummy pills developed as many side effects as those on the real pills, Dr. Goldberger told a meeting of the American Fertility Society here. Even their weight gain was similar.

Whopping Rise in U.S.
In Whooping Cranes

LAUREL, Md., June 2 (UPI).—A joint U.S.-Canadian effort to increase the whooping crane population is paying off.

Eight whooping crane eggs transported to the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center from northwest Canada last week have hatched. That makes 27 whooping cranes in captivity in the United States.

The eggs "seem to have produced nice-looking birds," a wildlife center spokesman said.



BEGINNER'S LUCK—Seated on his father's car, 2-year-old Daniel Rathbun of Liberal, Kan., ponders his recent adventure. A few minutes earlier he was behind the wheel when the car crashed through two fences (background) before coming to a halt in a neighbor's backyard. His 6-month-old twin brothers and a 13-year-old girl were in the back seat. The motor had been left running with the youngsters alone in the car when Daniel went into action. Property damage, but no casualties.

Billion-Dollar Offering

Penn Central Puts 'For Sale'
On Its Park Ave. Real Estate

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—The Penn Central Transportation Co. today formally put a "for sale" sign on all its Park Avenue real estate, including partial ownership of the Pan Am Building and four famous hotels—the Biltmore, Roosevelt, Barclay and Waldorf Astoria.

Together, the 23 pieces of property are secured by \$435 million in mortgage loans. According to some estimates, their current market value may exceed a billion dollars.



IT'S A FREE COUNTRY—This gentleman didn't give any explanation as he calmly walked down a Washington street balancing a water-jar of roses on his head.

New Vet Group
Asks Anti-War
Vets to Debate

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—A new veterans group, which claims a membership of 5,000 and support of the "overwhelming majority" of the nation's 2.5 million Vietnam veterans, yesterday challenged the spokesman for anti-war veterans to a nationally televised debate.

"We do this in the interest of meaningful dialogue and the American people's right to hear a balanced presentation," said Bruce Kessler of New York, a former marine and spokesman for the new group.

"We demand that the mass media... which has helped paint us as bloodthirsty murderers by giving undue prominence to 1,000 out of 2.5 million, give us some time and space to clear our name and the conscience of the American people," Mr. Kessler said.

Mr. Kessler said nine other Vietnam veterans joined yesterday to announce formation of Vietnam Veterans for a Just Peace, a group that seems to have exploded out of the backflashes that followed the April 24 demonstrations in Washington by about 1,000 veterans demanding an immediate end to the war.

11 Cabinet Ministers
Resign in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 2 (Reuters).—Eleven ministers, almost the whole Colombian cabinet, resigned last night in an apparent move to allow President Misael Pastrana Borrero to carry out a reshuffle and settle differences within his coalition government.

In a letter to the president, the 11 ministers said they had come to the conclusion it was "opportune to leave you at liberty to make the ministerial changes according to the circumstances, and which the president considers necessary."

Move Started
To Give N.Y.C.
Its Statehood

NEW YORK, June 2 (UPI).—Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D.-N.Y., saying that eight million residents of New York City have been "disfranchised and disenfranchised," has started a drive to gain statehood for the nation's largest city.

Mrs. Abzug said yesterday that she has formed a committee to establish New York City as a state. It will collect petitions for a referendum to be put on the November ballot asking Congress to admit the city into the Union, she said.

Mrs. Abzug said that New York City has been hampered by an "outdated political relationship" which requires the city's taxing powers and budget to be approved by the State Legislature in Albany. She said that this particular legislative session has created a crisis.

Labor Contractor
Pleads Innocent
In Calif. Murders

YUBA CITY, Calif., June 2 (UPI).—Farm-labor contractor Juan V. Corona pleaded innocent today to the slayings of ten of 23 farm workers whose bodies were found along the Feather River.

Wearing a blue suit and cowboy boots, Mr. Corona, 37, appeared for a 27-minute arraignment which was closed to newsmen and the public for security reasons. He was expressively calm.

Mr. Corona's attorney, public defender Roy Van Den Heuvel, entered the plea of innocent for him on ten counts of murder.

A preliminary hearing was set for June 14. The proceedings at Yuba City were conducted in English. Mr. Corona, who speaks only halting English, had a Mexican interpreter.

Police Deny 2d Gun Figured
In Slaying of Sen. Kennedy

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (UPI).—There was no "second gun" in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, only a stand-in pistol used by investigators to check on the loudness of the shot, the Los Angeles police chief said yesterday.

Chief Ed Davis denied at a news conference the existence of a "second gun" and defended the criminologist who examined the Kennedy murder weapon.

Chief Davis on Saturday had ordered an investigation into charges made by Barbara Warner Blehr, an attorney, who said an incompetent crime-lab work indicated two pistols may have been used in the assassination, and that Sen. Kennedy was not shot by the gun taken from the convicted assassin, Sirhan B. Sirhan. That left the possibility of another assassin.

Mrs. Blehr said police confiscated one pistol from Sirhan. But bullets from another gun, identified by a different serial number, were identified in court as similar to those found in Sen. Kennedy and those wounded in the shooting, she said.

She said she wanted to show that the criminologist who gave the testimony, Dewayne A. Wolfer, is incompetent, and should not be named permanent head of the

First Northern Foray Since '68

Wallace Taking Campaign
To Cities in Border States

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, June 2.—Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace plans to take his bid for a possible 1972 presidential campaign to Toledo, Ohio, for another fund-raising dinner, and then to Jacksonville, Fla., Charlotte, N.C., and possibly New York City.

The dinner in Toledo, on June 26, will be for Wallace supporters in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, a region where the Alabama governor believes he has heavy support among blue-collar workers.

"We're going to go everywhere before this is over," said one of Mr. Wallace's top aides in a telephone interview. "Another is scheduled to be held in Nashville on Saturday night for supporters from Tennessee and Kentucky."

Tickets cost \$50 a plate, but in Toledo, a Wallace aide said, "hardhats" will get in for \$25. Sources in the Wallace campaign said the dinner in Jacksonville would be held on July 24.

Mr. Murphy said his organization has members in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Georgia, Tennessee and "various other places."

In a telephone conversation from Cleveland, he said he admired Mr. Wallace's courage and "his pro-American stand."

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Industry Representative

Soviet Bloc Opposes Election Of Frenchman at ILO Parley

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, June 2 (UPI)—Meeting under the pall of a financial crisis caused by a U.S. failure to pay its dues, the International Labor Organization ran into a strong protest today from the Soviet Union at the outset of the 56th conference of its 121 member states.

The Soviet representative, Ivan V. Goroshkin, argued that the election of Pierre Waline, a spokesman for French industry, violated the accepted custom of having the conference presided over by a government delegate.

Mr. Goroshkin, a deputy Soviet labor minister, said the election had downgraded the primary role of governments in an organization that they financed.

The ILO founded in 1919 and now a United Nations specialized agency, is unique among intergovernmental organizations in that its member states are represented in its councils by employer and trade union as well as government delegates.

Mr. Goroshkin recorded the protest in the name of all the Communist governments of Eastern Europe with the exception of Romania, which preferred to register a separate but identical protest.

Mr. Goroshkin said that the tradition that the conference's president should be a govern-

ment representative had been broken only once, with the election of Jean Moeri, a Swiss trade unionist, two years ago.

But it had been understood then that this election to mark the organization's 50 years of activity on behalf of the working man was not to be a precedent, the Soviet delegate continued.

However, Mr. Goroshkin made clear that Communist objections to Mr. Waline's election also stemmed from the ostracism of the Communist employer delegates by those representing free enterprise.

Because they are in the majority in the employers group, the free enterprise representatives have been able to limit the role in the ILO of the Communist employers on the ground that these speak with the same voice as their governments.

The U.S. Congress has delayed approval of an appropriation of funds for the ILO because of dissatisfaction expressed by the Nixon administration and American labor and business spokesmen over what they saw as a pro-Soviet trend in the organization. These spokesmen did not, however, ask for a cutting off of U.S. contributions.

President Nixon's statement yesterday that his administration had decided to keep the United States in the organization and would press Congress to vote funds to meet the arrears helped to raise the spirits of ILO officials today.

Ireland to Hold Referendum on Entry Into EEC

DUBLIN, June 2 (AP)—Ireland will hold a referendum on whether to join the European Common Market, Prime Minister Jack Lynch told the Daily Irish parliament last night.

Negotiations for Ireland's entry into the economic community are expected to end in August, he said, and the government will then publish a special report before a debate in parliament. The referendum will follow.

Mr. Lynch said that agricultural arrangements for Ireland's entry "seemed to be generally satisfactory to us" and there had been progress on tariff quotas.

He said that the government was still concerned over the newly developed Irish Sea fishing industry and Irish negotiators would continue to press for a change in the Common Market's provisions for free access to fishing grounds within the community.

5,400 Laid Off At British Steel, Struck by 12,000

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The state-owned British Steel Corp. laid off more than 5,400 steelworkers today and threatened to let go another 5,000 by the end of the week because of a strike of 12,000 blast furnacemen.

The laid-off steelmen, nearly all based at one Lincolnshire plant, were the first on a list of 200,000 that the corporation predicts it will have to furlough because of the pay strike by the blast furnacemen, now in its second day.

A corporation spokesman said the position at its plants in Wales and other areas will be reviewed at the end of the week.

The strikers are demanding a raise of a little over \$10 on their average weekly wage of just under \$30. This amounts to a 35 percent rise, far above the government's recommended ceiling of 10 percent.



WHITE PASTURES—Italian cattlemen tug and push to get this cow through snow-drift on the 8,500 ft. high Krimmler-Tauern pass to greener pastures in Austria.

Mentor of Political Leaders

Reinhold Niebuhr, U.S. Theologian, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

in politics, as a member first of the Socialist party, and then as vice-chairman, of the Liberal party in New York.

He was an officer of Americans for Democratic Action and active in numerous committees established to deal with specific social, economic and political matters. He was a firm interventionist in the years before U.S. entry into World War II. He was equally firm in opposing Communist goals after the war, but at the same time he was against harassing American Communists.

Mr. Niebuhr had been associated with Union Theological Seminary, in New York, since 1928. He was, successively, associate professor of the philosophy of religion (1928-30); William E. Dodge Jr. Professor of Applied Christianity (1930-35); and Charles A. Briggs Graduate Professor of Ethics and Theology from 1935 to his death. He was vice-president of the seminary after 1955.

Many who heard him lecture on secular matters were incredulous when they found that he was a clergyman, for he wore his erudition lightly and spoke in common accents. When he preached, one auditor recalled, "he always seemed the small-town parish minister, able to relate the Christian faith simply to contemporary problems."

A high forehead and premature baldness, except for a ring of hair above his ears, made Mr. Niebuhr appear taller than his 5 feet 1 inch. His frame was large and his hands were big-knuckled.

He looked outstayed in his snug office, on the seventh floor of the seminary, which he occupied during his teaching years. Its walls were so hidden by books, mostly on sociology and economics, that there was space for only one picture, a wood engraving of Jonah inside the whale. On his desk, amid a wild miscellany of papers, was a framed photograph of his wife and children. When students dropped in, as they frequently did, he liked to rock back in his swivel chair, cross his legs, link his hands on top of his head and chat.

In those informal moments he was a gay and witty talker, tossing off ideas in virtually every sentence and drawing upon seemingly inexhaustible stores of quotations from books he had read.

Relaxed Manner

Mr. Niebuhr had an easy way about him, one that dispelled barriers of communication. He was "Reinie" to friends and acquaintances; in public references he preferred "Reinie" to the honorific "Doctor." His highest earned academic degrees was master of arts, which he received from Yale in 1915, but he collected 18 honorary doctorates, including a doctor of divinity from Oxford.

For many years Mr. Niebuhr was virtually a chain smoker of cigarettes, and he unabashedly sipped Scotch whisky at the cocktail hour. At such times he

was able to call upon a fund of small talk that delighted his companions.

Mr. Niebuhr's diversions were few. He was fond of walking on Riverside Drive with his wife and his large black poodle, but the family conversation was mostly about religion. Mrs. Niebuhr was a lecturer on that subject at Barnard College for a number of years. Otherwise Mr. Niebuhr worked from 7:30 a.m. until he retired at midnight.

In struggle for the good, institutional change is likely to be more effective than a change of heart, Mr. Niebuhr suggested. He derided the practice of some clergymen of offering salvation on what he considered simplistic terms.

Billy Graham, the evangelist, and the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, the expositor of "the power of positive thinking," were among the clergymen Mr. Niebuhr contradicted. Their "wholly individualistic conceptions of sin," he said, were "almost completely irrelevant" to the collective problems of the nuclear age.

Mr. Niebuhr objected especially to the notion that religious conversion could cure race prejudice, economic injustice or political chicanery. The remedy, he believed, lay in societal changes spurred by Christian realism. In this sense, man could be an agent in history by coming to terms with it and working to alter his environment.

He was born June 21, 1892, in Wright City, Mo., the son of Gustav and Lydia Niebuhr. His father was pastor of the Evangelical Synod Church, a German Lutheran congregation, in that farm community. At the age of 10 Reinhold decided that he wanted to be a minister because, as he told his father, "you're the most interesting man in town." At that point his father set about teaching him Greek.

Studies at Yale

From high school Reinhold went, with his brother, Richard, to Elmhurst College in Illinois, a small denominational school, and from there, after four years, to Eden Theological Seminary, near St. Louis. After the death of his father in 1913, Reinhold was asked to take his place in Lincoln, Ill. He declined in order to enter Yale Divinity School on a scholarship. He received his bachelor of divinity degree there in 1914, and his master of arts a year later.

Upon his ordination by the Evangelical Synod of North America, he was sent to his first and only pastorate, the Bethel Evangelical Church of Detroit. He remained there 13 years, nurturing the congregation from 80 members to 650 and becoming the center of swirling controversy for his support of labor, and later for his espousal of pacifism.

"I cut my eye teeth fighting Ford," Mr. Niebuhr said in recollection of his Detroit years. Whereas Henry Ford was usually praised in those days for his wage of \$5 a day and the low price of his automobiles, he was condemned by Mr. Niebuhr as ravaging

his workers by the assembly line, the speed-up, periodic layoffs for retooling and by summary dismissal of men in middle age.

Mr. Niebuhr not only preached against what he regarded as Ford's callousness, but he also wrote stinging articles in the Christian Century that were read by Ford, who was neither amused nor converted.

All during the 1930s Mr. Niebuhr was reassessing his ethical, social and political beliefs. He turned from socialism and was a vigorous critic of the Soviet Union for the "brutality" of its economic system.

Mr. Niebuhr's dispute with socialism, and his ultimate break with it, were on religious and ethical grounds, and later on realistic grounds. It was idolatry, he thought, to suggest that human beings could blueprint and bring forth the kingdom of God on earth. He also had mounting doubts about the inevitability of progress.

Minorities and Labor

Although Mr. Niebuhr resented his socialism, he did not lessen his interest in social change. Instead, he saw it in a different light—as a continuous adjustment of tensions between power groups in society. Nor did he diminish his concern for the plight of minorities and the rights of labor. Their cause, he contended, was part of a grander social adjustment within the general framework of American capitalism.

At the outset of World War II Mr. Niebuhr favored American intervention. During the war he worked with the World Council of Churches' Commission on a Just and Durable Peace. He also joined the Liberal party in 1944, and was an untiring spokesman for the anti-Communism left. He was regarded then and later as a salesman of democracy, even though he was not uncritical of his country.

"Perhaps our gravest fault as a nation," he said, "is our exalted sense of American virtue. We see the United States as something unique in the world, a nation whose concerns soar above petty national ambitions, whose generosity and goodwill are unequalled. We assume, in a variety of our side, thanks to a special covenant with the Almighty."

24 Noted Women In West Germany Admit Abortions

BONN, June 2 (Reuters)—Twenty-four well known West German actresses, journalists, singers, film stars and fashion models had their photographs on the front page of Stern magazine today with the confession, "We have had an abortion."

All of them signed a public declaration admitting that they have broken the law. Under Paragraph 218 of the German Criminal Code, abortion is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment.

The women are lending their support to a voluntary campaign by German women to compel the government to repeal the law. Their action has placed West German justice authorities in a dilemma.

In German jurisprudence, state attorneys have no choice but to open legal proceedings against suspected lawbreakers even if they accuse themselves.

The women's campaign, inspired by a similar one in France, seems aimed at showing up the absurdity of the law by defying the authorities to bring them all into court.

Yugoslav Students End School Sit-in

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, June 2 (UPI)—Students at the school of philosophy here today ended the occupation of their university building following a week-long action aimed at making a student a political factor in Yugoslavia.

The students seized the philosophy school building May 26 to protest alleged delays in criminal proceedings against three col-

China Envoys Now in All of East Europe

New Man in Prague Rounds Out Efforts

PRAGUE, June 2 (Reuters)—China has completed the first stage of its efforts to restore relations with East Europe by appointing a new ambassador to Czechoslovakia, it was disclosed today.

The ambassador, Tsung Kewen, presented his credentials to President Ludvik Svoboda in Prague Castle this morning, recalling in his speech the "traditional friendship between the Chinese and Czechoslovak peoples."

The ambassadorial post had been officially vacant since June, 1968, but the previous ambassador, Chung Shi-tung, is believed to have departed a few years earlier, some time during the Cultural Revolution of 1966 and 1967. Neither the Chinese Embassy nor the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry could give the exact date.

Czechoslovakia is the last country in Eastern Europe to which China has re-appointed an ambassador. Envoys to Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union were accredited between May and November of last year. Relations with Romania were never seriously disrupted.

Despite the apparent warmth of Mr. Tsung's accreditation speech today, political relations between the two countries remain bitter.

The Chinese boycotted last week's Czechoslovak Communist party congress, at which party leader Gustav Husak declared that the Mao Tse-tung leadership in Peking "is overshadowed in left-wing pseudo-revolutionary phrases and is oriented toward splitting the unity of socialist countries."

"The leadership of the Communist party of China refuses to establish any sort of relations with the great majority of the Communist and workers' parties, not excluding our party," Mr. Husak said.

This denunciation was delivered after the arrival of Mr. Tsung who, according to diplomatic sources, landed at Ruzyně Airport on May 8 or 9. Mr. Tsung's presence was not disclosed until this morning, when a one-sentence report in the Communist party newspaper, Rude Pravo, said he had called yesterday on Foreign Minister Jan Maršal.

French Cabinet's Spokesman in Clash With Press

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—The French government press spokesman, Leo Hamon, walked out on a news conference after a cabinet session today when newsmen refused to stop firing questions at him on the alleged beating of a newspaper by Paris policemen.

Mr. Hamon, a secretary of state with cabinet rank, repeated several times that the incident had not been discussed at the cabinet meeting, presided over by President Georges Pompidou.

Mr. Hamon walked out on the 300 newsmen in the government conference room after asking in vain that questions be limited to matters dealt with by the cabinet.

The case of the beating involves Alain Jaurès, a part-time reporter for a weekly magazine, L'Observateur.

Mr. Jaurès contends that he was beaten by policemen Saturday and then held in a police hospital ward after he attempted to aid an injured man during a demonstration by French West Indians.

Mr. Jaurès said he had been in a restaurant in the area with his wife and child.

The police version was that Mr. Jaurès attacked and insulted an officer. He was subsequently charged and released pending trial.

Grief Overcomes Many at Burial Of Train Victims

RADEVORNOVWALD, Germany, June 2 (UPI)—An elderly man died and dozens of other mourners broke down in emotional breakdowns today at burial services for victims of West Germany's worst postwar train crash.

Chancellor Willy Brandt and Transport Minister Georg Leber stood with more than 2,000 grief-stricken persons in Radevormwald's communal cemetery to pay last respects to 29 of the 46 crash victims, most of them youngsters aged 14 to 18.

The remaining 17 dead were buried in other cemeteries in the district.

A 75-year-old man collapsed and died at the graves. Several mothers suffered breakdowns and were rushed to hospitals.

Doctors said 76 people had to be treated in first-aid tents outside the cemetery.

The students seized the philosophy school building May 26 to protest alleged delays in criminal proceedings against three col-



ALTAR GIRL—Lee Ann Kieser assisting Msgr. John J. Neone at Philadelphia's St. Matthias Roman Catholic Church during the distribution of communion. She is one of four altar girls in the city's archdiocese which until quite recently had a boys-only assistant rule.

Follower of Soviet Policy

Metropolitan Pimen Named Russian Orthodox Patriarch

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, June 2 (UPI)—Metropolitan Pimen of Krutitsy and Kolomoia was today elected patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, the largest and most important religious body in the Soviet Union.

The bearded, 60-year-old son of an office worker will be en-

throned in ceremonies tomorrow morning in the ornate Yelokhovskiy Cathedral in Moscow, with several foreign dignitaries and Orthodox bishops from all parts of the Soviet Union present. Pimen will officially be known as Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia.

Pimen's selection by a special church council that met for four days at the monastery town of Zagorsk, outside Moscow, had been foreseen after he was named temporary patriarch following the death of Patriarch Alexei last April.

All indications are that the choice of Pimen was completely acceptable—and presumably approved by—Soviet authorities, who carefully monitor the religious life in this country. The Orthodox Church was the target for special abuse after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. But since the war, it has been supported by Soviet authorities to an extent denied other religious bodies.

Several church leaders, including Pimen, have traveled abroad to speak in behalf of Soviet policy, and anti-Soviet dissidence within the church is believed minimal. There are estimated to be about 30 or 40 million Orthodox believers in this country of 241 million, where religion is officially opposed at all levels of society and atheism is obligatory for Communist party members.

Pimen, in his public statements, has never deviated from official Soviet policy and he can be expected to continue the close collaboration with authorities in order to win privileges for the church's activities.

Assailed Stalin's Daughter

In one of his more publicized interviews, Pimen in 1957 denounced Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, who had defected to the United States. She had expressed a deep religious commitment and said that she had recently been baptized in Moscow.

Pimen was born on July 23, 1910, in the small textile town of Bogorodsk east of Moscow. At the age of 17, he gave up his given name of Sergei M. Ievakov to take the name of Pimen when he entered a monastery.

After World War II, when the church began to widen its official influence, Pimen was sent on a number of assignments in the country. In 1949, he was named head of the Pskov-Pechorsky Monastery and in 1954 took over the Trinity-Sergiev Monastery in Zagorsk.

In 1957, he was named a bishop. In 1960 an archbishop, and in 1963 he was made metropolitan of Krutitsy and Kolomoia.

In 1963 he was also named a member of the Soviet Peace Committee and the World Council for Peace and began traveling abroad to peace and church meetings.

U.S. Newsmen Arthur Morse Dies in Yugoslavia

RELGRADE, June 2 (Reuters)—Arthur D. Morse, 50, executive director of the International Broadcasting Institute, was killed last night when the car in which he and three other persons were riding plunged into Lake Bled, in northwest Yugoslavia.

Tanjug news agency reported today that the other persons in the car, who were not identified, managed to swim ashore. The car was pulled out of the lake this morning.

The agency said Mr. Morse had come to the lakeside resort to attend an international symposium. He was also trying to arrange for holding the annual meeting of the institute in Yugoslavia next year, Tanjug added.

An author and documentary television producer before joining the institute as executive director in 1968, Mr. Morse was for several years a reporter and director on Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" series for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Morse was author of a 1968 book, "While Sir Milford Died," which charged that the Roosevelt administration failed to take action that could have saved Jewish victims from extermination by the Nazis.

Rex E. Barley

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (UPI)—Rex E. Barley, 57, director of the Los Angeles Times syndicate and the Times/Washington Post News Service, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Barley, who was also president of General Features Corp., a Times-Mirror Co. subsidiary, had checked into Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena over the weekend, complaining of respiratory trouble.

A native of England, he worked in London and served in the Royal Air Force during World War II, and came to the United States and Times-Mirror in 1948 as promotion manager for the Mirror.

He was named director of the Los Angeles Times syndicate in 1961, assumed his position with the Times/Post News Service in 1962 and became president of General Features in 1967 when Times-Mirror bought the company.

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Lilly Lerner, student, Medellín (Colombia)
Interviewed at Orly on December 11, 1970
Air France flight 194, Bogotá / Tel Aviv

AIR FRANCE
le bon voyage

Paying the ILO Debt

President Nixon in his news conference Tuesday night put himself unequivocally on the side of ending the disgraceful default of U.S. payments to the International Labor Organization. Unfortunately, however, he coupled his plea for congressional action with a warning that continued American support for the ILO would "go down the drain" if the world labor agency did not mend its ways in greater conformity with the complaints of George Meany.

The refusal to pay a clear and binding debt for last year and this year is an act of plaque engineered through Congress by the AFL-CIO leader to punish the ILO for appointing a Soviet official as one of its five assistant directors. Two powerful Democrats—Rep. John J. Rooney of Brooklyn and Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas—were Mr. Meany's enthusiastic allies in this exercise of pocketbook diplomacy.

There is considerable merit to the President's assertion that free trade unions have received "a very bad deal" at ILO meetings. But an important part of the estrangement to which the American unions object stems from hostility by other delegations to the heavy-handed way in which Mr. Meany exerts his own influence to cow the entire U.S. contingent. Whether the Republicans or the Democrats are in power, he tends to exercise more authority than the secretary of state in many key areas of international relations.

The standing of the United States in the world community and, more specifically, its ability to effect reforms in the ILO, will both be advanced if this country pays what it owes and also eschews coercive threats in its future relations with the world labor body.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Czechoslovakia: No Place to Go But Up

Maybe Czechoslovakia is, as the economists say, bottoming out. At its Communist party congress last week, the non-resident ruler of the country, the Soviet Union's Brezhnev, restated the point made by his invasion of 1968: Moscow will police East Europe as events permit and require. Yet he said too that the situation had been "normalized," that is, a Prague leadership acceptable to the Kremlin is not only in power but, more important, in control. This is the particular achievement of Gustav Husak, the tough and tough-to-cipher Communist veteran who has just been "re-elected" party head.

Mr. Husak has done the Kremlin's essential job of restoring control, but he has done it in a way to retain national self-respect. Last fall it looked as though some vengeful Czechs, with Soviet backing, would force him to open criminal trials of the leaders of the "Prague spring." A few, lower-level figures were so victimized, but Mr. Husak nonetheless stemmed the hard-liners' tide preventing the purge (loss of

position) of liberals from broadening into a Soviet-style witchhunt. As a result, Alexander Dubcek, the fallen hero of 1968, lives and works quietly in the provinces, bowed but unbloody. Mr. Brezhnev's nasty crack in Prague last week about there having been violations of law in 1968 was made in offhand remarks at a factory, after the congress.

Soviet strategy has been to squeeze out liberals in political and cultural life and, at the same time, to appease the population with economic gains. Moscow surely has realized as well that it was Czechoslovakia's economic woes which created the crisis giving birth to the nationalist revival of 1968. Quietly the Soviet Union has enabled the nearly bankrupt Czechs to buy needed goods in the West. Mr. Husak has concentrated on providing the material incentives required to induce the dispirited Czechs to work. More consumer goods have appeared in the stores and important price cuts were announced just before the congress. There was no place to go but up.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

End of an Era?

The U.S. of 1971 is profoundly different from the U.S. of 1961: the first world power ten years ago because of its conventional and nuclear arms, its technical preeminence, and its combination of liberty and determination, it has now lost its military superiority and its moral unity. Indifferent to the rise of the Soviet Union, the U.S. Senate is waging a guerrilla war against the executive, aimed at reducing the President's freedom of action and compelling him to liquidate without delay the war in Vietnam and other commitments abroad. It is not yet a return to isolationism but, without any doubt, a rejection of the imperial burden. Some may deplore this and others welcome it, but the fact remains: The American era is ending and Western Europe will have in the near future either to suffer Soviet hegemony or regain the will to exist.

—Raymond Aron in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

The threat of a U.S. strategic about-face toward Soviet supremacy in Europe. All NATO defense ministers do not share—far from it—the optimism of Washington, which believes that the U.S.S.R. is showing itself and will show itself more flexible toward the West because it intends to have its back covered and its hands free for an eventual showdown with China. Given its nuclear power, its air and maritime fleets, the U.S.S.R. could, if need be, cope with a Chinese offensive—which incidentally is more and more unlikely—and simultaneously make a thrust to the English Channel by launching all its conventional forces into the battle. A simultaneous and proportional reduction of East-West forces would not modify the superiority of the Warsaw Pact forces and of the U.S.S.R. itself.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

South African 'Freedom'

Even in the long catalogue of state terrorism in South Africa, there are some cases that stand out from the others by their stark cruelty.

One such is the plight of newspaper photographer Peter Magubane, who has now spent more than 570 days in detention. Now his employers, his friends and his family do not know where he is or even whether he is

alive. All they know is that he was seized by police on March 7 this year and taken to a secret cell for questioning. That is the last that is known of him. All appeals to the security police have produced no response. The Rand Daily Mail, which has pleaded his case in its columns, is not even allowed under the prison act to publish his photograph.

The South African regime claims that in contrast with other regimes, it tolerates a free press. What use is that freedom if a man becomes an unperson by having his whereabouts and even his photograph suppressed? The South African regime claims that in contrast with other regimes, the country's courts are free. What use is that freedom when a man twice-acquitted can be detained incommunicado as long as the state sees fit?

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Seale and George Jackson

The dismissal of kidnapping and murder charges against Bobby Seale, the national chairman of the Black Panthers, refutes the charges sometimes made that in the United States no black militant can have a fair trial. Attention is now focused on the case of George Jackson, one of America's blacks for whom prison has been a revolutionary academy and whose remarkable letters from prison have recently been published. Before a publicity campaign for Mr. Jackson started, few people outside the black community knew of his ten years in jail after having been found guilty of being an accessory to the stealing of \$70 from a petrol station.

—From the *Times* (London).

Why the Tories Lost

Why were the Tories massacred? It is twaddle to pretend that they lost over the Common Market. The voters' verdict was on the government's failure to check soaring prices and unemployment. The public are becoming convinced that the government has no effective policy to tackle these twin evils. Almost 12 months ago Mr. Heath won the general election after promising "at a stroke" to reduce price rises, increase production, reduce unemployment. The voters, at a stroke, have registered disbelief and disillusion.

—From the *Daily Mirror* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 3, 1896

PARIS—M. Dufrénoy, the leader of the Royalist party in Paris, was on Sunday interviewed by *Le Matin* just before he left for Milan with the Duc d'Orléans. He denied the rumor that the Duke and Duchess of Aosta were going to be divorced, as well as the statement that the relations between the Empress Eugénie, the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orléans had not always been of a most cordial character.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1921

HELSINGFORS—Statistics showing the unusual decay of the city of Moscow have been published in the newspapers of that city. Of 50,000 lodgings in the Smolna Quarter of Moscow, only 14,500 are now fit to live in. Fifty percent of these must have repairs of one sort or another, while the water-pipes in 60 percent of them are entirely useless. Even without the statistics, one knows of the suffering.



'The Sunset Is Still There, Dear, Even If You Can't See It Any More.'

Nixon, Drugs and the War

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In his Tuesday night news conference, President Nixon said it is important to keep the problem of drug addiction among the American troops in perspective. He said his administration is concentrating on getting at the sources of drugs in the world, and that it plans to prosecute the drug "pushers" and try to inform the American public on the general problem of drug addiction.

In general terms this is fair enough, but it does not deal with the tragic realities of the troops on the battlefield.

The quickest way for an American soldier to avoid combat in Vietnam and get back home these days is to take drugs. If he's hooked on heroin, he's finished—hooked on fighting, finished with the Army, a casualty of the war. Finished with everything but the drug habit.

Envy of the Dead

This is one of those tragic consequences of war where, in Nikita Khrushchev's vivid phrase, the living may envy the dead. Retiring Army Secretary Stanley Resor recently testified that between 10 and 15 percent of the American troops in Vietnam have a serious heroin habit, and this is at least an official guess—at least 20,000 and maybe twice that number in the American expeditionary force are now in danger of drug addiction.

The facts and military regulations of this problem are alarmingly vague. President Nixon has conceded that the problem exists. The military authorities have established a rehabilitation program to deal with it. Extreme cases of drug addiction are committed to the program, but the easy way in dubious cases is merely to get the man home and out of the service. Getting them out of the service at least blurs and dispenses the problem.

Divided as the nation is about the war, confused as it is about past and present war objectives, the country ought to be able to agree about rehabilitating the men who were drafted into the battle, and giving them the health and jobs essential to a decent life. This is not being done now. Rehabilitation and employment centers are being established. The problems of the veteran drug addict and the unemployed veteran are recognized in Washington, but the sick and unemployed casualties of the war are not being dealt with effectively.

Drug Plentiful

One of the major drug problems of the American soldier in Vietnam is that heroin in Southeast Asia is potent, easy to get and take by smoking, rather than by needle, and cheap. It causes the

agony of combat, and promises home-leave if it gets beyond control. But, hooked on this powerful, cheap stuff in Vietnam, a discharged veteran, in any normal American community, lacks the means of curing the habit. Nor can he afford the habit, without stealing.

The Nixon administration has not been indifferent to the menace of drugs in America. It has tried to attack the problem at the source. It has used its political and economic power to cut off the supply of drugs in Turkey, Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East. It has worked effectively with the Pompidou government in Paris to break up the processing of drugs in Marseille and elsewhere in the Mediterranean. It has tried the number of agents watching the drug trade across the Mexican border and through customs at the international airports in this country, and it has poured federal money and manpower into attacking the drug peddlers in this country.

Tougher in Vietnam

But in Vietnam, where it has much more control over both the peddlers and the soldiers, the Nixon administration has not been effective. In Saigon, at least, it has much more authority than it has used to attack the source of drugs, to intervene in the drug corruption, which reaches into the highest levels of the Saigon government, and to insist that the American soldiers there who are the casualties of the war-drug culture go into the drug-rehabilitation program.

More than that, the administration has not cooperated in a serious, private examination of the Vietnam drug problem with the Congress. Nobody on Capitol Hill expects the President to approve public hearings on the question, but serious men in the Congress, both critics and defenders of the President's Vietnam policy, have urged him, without success, to get at the facts of drug addiction among the soldiers, and cooperate in legislation to deal with the drug casualties of the war.

This is so serious a problem that, unlike most political issues in Washington, it is beyond politics. Both parties, all factions for and against the Nixon policy

of "winding down the war," agree on the human tragedy of drug addiction among the soldiers in Vietnam, and the dangers of sending them back home before they are cured, but this is what is happening. To save their lives by avoiding combat, many of the Americans in Vietnam are ruining their lives with drugs, and being sent home to families and communities that have no means to cure or even understand the tragedy of their returning sons.

The first visit was the trip to Czechoslovakia by Farly Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. In a brutal speech, Mr. Brezhnev made it plain that he had not abandoned in any way Russia's claim of the right to interfere in the policies of the East European states. On the contrary, he made it seem that the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia was an admirable precedent.

But extending Soviet control over Eastern Europe in the post-war era requires three things. One is recognition of the present frontiers, including the division of Germany, in the center of Europe. That much is achieved by the treaty signed with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt last year. So it is not surprising that the Russians are now moving forward toward a Big Four agreement on Berlin, which Chancellor Brandt has made a condition for ratification of the treaty.

A second requirement is parity with the United States as a world power entitled to those special privileges known as "spheres of influence."

The treaty gives the lie to those Arabists who were pleased to think that Russia was in the Middle East only because the Arab states needed support against Israel. It is simply not true that, if the United States only squeezes the Israelis hard enough to force an agreement in

'Our Greatest Danger?'

The Peace Lovers

By Henry Paolucci

NEW YORK—To the historically trained ear, the most ominous drums of war have always been those pounded in the name of peace.

Those drums are rolling today with a mounting intensity unparalleled in American history. They are telling us (in the rhythms of Adlai Stevenson's eloquence): "We must abolish war to save our collective skins. For so long as this nuclear death-dance continues, tens of millions—perhaps hundreds of millions—are living on borrowed time." Or in the accents of Norman Cousins' frenzied appeal for a world federation of peace-lovers: "At a time when the fingertip of a desperate man can activate a whole switchboard of annihilation, and when defense is represented by retaliatory holocaust, the historical social contract between man and the state has ceased to exist."

The intention of such talk is peace; but its emotional intensity is unquestionably such stuff as wars are made of. When peace is proclaimed as a sovereign value, when its lovers declare themselves disposed to sacrifice all things else for its attainment—even their pledged national allegiance—can be sure that ignorant armies, terrible with self-righteous banners, are about to clash. For it is not at college teach-ins or on the Op-Ed page of *The New York Times*, but in the arena of war that the supreme national sacrifices for peace are ultimately made.

Peace is, like liberty, one of those Janus-faced ideals that look two ways. The Road to Peace remains a peaceful road only so long as no serious obstacles are encountered. According to some wise men, the fiercest wars have been fought to remove man-made obstacles to peace. Hitler was such an obstacle. While the rest of us were plodding down a depressed stretch of the Road to Peace, he mobilized an entire people for war. Yet what he was ultimately after with his talk of a "New Order" was surely an arrangement of enforceable peace—under which the entire world would be living now, had our physicists not outstripped him in that first great arms race of the nuclear age.

The Roots of War

Wars result from the desire to impose one's will upon others and to resist being imposed upon. Peace is the condition of having one's willful way, whether actively or passively. Even a bawling infant knows the difference between being resisted and being pacified.

The maturity of the Western nations has consisted in their

mutual recognition that the end to establish a regime of enforceable peace over a vast multiverse is itself the greatest provocation of war. That fact first inspired itself on Western statesmen in the three decades of war preceded the so-called Peace Westphalia, in 1648—which peaceful only in the sense by its arrangements, the age longing for an enforceable peace, such as animates so many educated people today, was least temporarily laid to rest.

Napoleon resurrected that idea. He marched his armies and forth across the Continent to remove the many national obstacles to its attainment. It was the turn of Imperial Germany, whose Kaiser, like Su Chao, celebrated in his very the august aspiration of Rome to impose its peace wherever, by upholding the lowly putting down the proud.

Vying to establish an enforceable world peace today are Marxist-Leninists, who as long as the toughest Bonapartes and that motley of American social scientists, glib teachers, journalists, left-leaning physicists, ex-Marxist philosophers, player-film-makers, etc., aptly characterized by Joseph Schumpeter "ethical imperialists." The latter-Leninists have an obvious advantage, for they are in the policy of assured destruction strictly adhered to by the U.S.S.R. But, if American insists on an enforceable peace, the tough men of M are not about to let them be "Pugwash" into the petulant rule of a West-tinged world that thinks it gains the world by a "great of persuasion" conducted a pattern of a Harvard alumni international affairs.

The irony is that, with all drum-beating for "peace" the men, women and children who lead today's peace efforts are making it impossible for our country to be heard in halls of government. Ever commander in chief of our forces has been reduced to being that he's a "derelict chief."

Our great danger today is not from American military rogues, which is none other than the arrogance of peace-mongering, which is none other than eventually the will to act prudently.

Henry Paolucci, professor of political science at St. John's University and vice-chairman of the Conservative party of New York State, wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Not Wheeling But Dealing

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Two foreign visits by Soviet party leaders clear up a mystery that had been building about recent Russian policy. There has not been, as many supposed, a deviation in favor of détente with the West.

On the contrary, the Russians are very much in form. Only now it is more clear than ever that there are important areas where Soviet interests are not necessarily in conflict with American interests.

The first visit was the trip to Czechoslovakia by Farly Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. In a brutal speech, Mr. Brezhnev made it plain that he had not abandoned in any way Russia's claim of the right to interfere in the policies of the East European states. On the contrary, he made it seem that the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia was an admirable precedent.

But extending Soviet control over Eastern Europe in the post-war era requires three things. One is recognition of the present frontiers, including the division of Germany, in the center of Europe. That much is achieved by the treaty signed with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt last year. So it is not surprising that the Russians are now moving forward toward a Big Four agreement on Berlin, which Chancellor Brandt has made a condition for ratification of the treaty.

A second requirement is parity with the United States as a world power entitled to those special privileges known as "spheres of influence."

The treaty gives the lie to those Arabists who were pleased to think that Russia was in the Middle East only because the Arab states needed support against Israel. It is simply not true that, if the United States only squeezes the Israelis hard enough to force an agreement in

the Middle East, the Arab and the Russian, the Podgorny agreement is plainly designed beyond any local settlement between Cairo and Jerusalem. The treaty is an insurance Moscow that such a settlement will not jeopardize the R presence.

The treaty also shatters illusions of those Stalinists like to believe that a Soviet force is dependent upon Communist agents in the press as a security apparatus. The agreement comes right after Brezhnev's purge of the sup-pro-Communist elements in government. Moreover, it gives President Sadat a last, even blessing, for as he may see fit, with agents in Egypt he finds subversive.

What all this means is Russia is pursuing great interests in the Middle East. Soviet leaders seek nothing to legitimate their presence in the Eastern life, ransom, along the Suez and the Red Sea, and in Africa. So long as those are served, Moscow doesn't all that much if leftists are cheered in Egypt or even if Israelis between Israel and Arabs.

The curious thing about it is that satisfying Russian does not necessarily mean age to American interests. Now's gain does not have Washington's loss. On the contrary, the pattern of events in the Middle East, the East works to the advantage both the United States and Soviet Union.

This parallelism, to be sure, not automatically realized. Russians have to be shown firm American behavior that cannot get away with small. But once that is clear, the of the big grab is ended, then mutual interests is themselves.

Letters

Why Not Italian?

Peter Adams (Letters, May 31) says English and Americans do not particularly want to learn another language. But why should we not take into consideration the by far most beautiful language spoken within the European Community: Italian? The Italian language has beside its beauty even another advantage: its grammar, truly based on Latin. Therefore it is not only a pleasure but also easy to learn for anyone with an education.

PARIS. EVA O'BEGARTHY.

Dürer's Roots

The Magyars have an enduring habit of keeping track of their famous kinsmen and claim

them as their own, regardless of general belief—or sometimes, even what the person concerned thinks of his nationality. Thus, you may find on the long list of Magyars such strange bedfellows as King George V's mother-in-law and Joe Namath, for instance. Bearing this in mind, may I surprise the art world (especially Germany) celebrating the 500th anniversary of Albrecht Dürer's birth (1471, May 20) by declaring that he was Hungarian? The incredulous may check this out in a good biography on him. The Dürer family emigrated from the Hungarian village of Ajtos to Nuremberg in the 15th century. Besides, with his high cheekbones and with that look in his eyes where else could he come from?

ATTILA G. SZABO.
Vezes, France.

V. Germany Improves its Payments Surplus

FRANKFURT, June 2 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic balance payments showed a preliminary surplus in April of 1.148 billion deutsche marks, compared with a downward-revised surplus of 628 million DM in March and deficit of 580 million DM in April 1970, the Bundesbank reported today.

Bonn's Bank Holds Down Dollar Price

(Continued from Page 1)

to when the Central Bank will begin supporting the dollar at its official exchange rate. The dollar is still officially pegged at 3.66 marks. The mark's rating period could last six months or more, he reiterated.

The decision to withdraw Central Bank support of the dollar and let the mark float was taken in a heavy influx of dollars to West Germany by speculation on an upward revaluation of the mark. The influx is blamed by the Bonn government for an inflationary trend within West Germany.

The floating amounted to at least a temporary revaluation, and today's actions showed that the Central Bank, with the approval of the Economics Ministry, wants to ensure an extended leading period in the interest of domestic price stability.

Despite official assurances of a eventual return to the official parity, expectations continue high in financial circles that the mark will be revalued at the end of the floating period.

Revaluation Urged
Only yesterday, the Bonn government's Economic Advisory Council recommended a 3 percent revaluation of the mark as one way to increase domestic stability. This would bring the dollar price to 3.55 marks.

Mr. Kliesen said the new reserve requirements are aimed at reducing over-liquidity on the domestic money market, inflated by the inflow of about 44 billion marks (\$12.4 billion) so far this year.

The bank council increased minimum reserve requirements of member banks by 15 percent on domestic accounts and 30 percent on foreign accounts.

The action, Mr. Kliesen said, will tie up five billion marks (\$1.4 billion) of liquid cash in addition to the 27 billion marks (\$7.3 billion) worth of reserves that banks are now required to hold in the Central Bank.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	125.4	125.4	125.0	125.3
Brussels	101.72	101.50	102.10	101.43
Frankfurt	177.9	177.5	178.5	177.3
London	186.8	186.2	187.3	186.3
Paris	186.8	186.2	187.3	186.3
Stockholm	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Swiss	186.8	186.2	187.3	186.3
Vienna	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Zurich	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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George M. Williamson

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

George M. Williamson, president of Occidental of Libya, has been elected an executive vice-president of the parent U.S. firm and appointed general manager of Occidental's foreign oil marketing, refining and transportation division. He will be based in Paris.

Gunnar Engdahl has been named to replace Frans Hartmann as chairman of the board at Volvo. Pehr Gustaf Gyllenhammar succeeds Mr. Engdahl as president of the Swedish auto firm.

Allis-Chalmers Great Britain Ltd. has named K.E. Glass as managing director.

Gulf & Western Industries has named John Salvi president of its newly-formed international operations group. Former managing director of Aeritalia, Mr. Salvi will be based in Rome.

Fuji Bank Ltd. has announced that Kunitake Sasaki, 63, formerly deputy chairman, will replace Yoshizane Iwasa as bank president. Mr. Iwasa, 58, will continue as chairman of the board.

U.K.'s Money Reserves Hit Record Level

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—Britain's foreign currency reserves rose in May, the eighth straight monthly gain, to an all-time high, the Treasury announced today.

The May increase was \$43 million (\$108.2 million), the Treasury said.

At the end of the month, the reserves, including gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights, totaled \$148 billion (\$352.2 billion)—the highest level on record.

British reserves have been rising for most of the past year, partly because interest rates in this country are among the highest in Western Europe and have been attracting a large inflow of foreign cash.

Treasury sources also noted Britain's trade with the rest of the world continues in surplus and adds to the reserves.

These sources also said the currency crisis last month had little effect on the pound, which kept a relatively stable exchange rate, and this also helped the reserve picture.

The Treasury said Britain made no international debt repayments during May. In past months such repayments have cut into reserve totals.

Britain still has about \$2 billion in long- and medium-term international debts to repay.

French Reserves Up
PARIS, June 2 (AP-DJ).—France's gold and convertible currency reserves rose 1.39 billion francs (\$200 million) in May to 39.26 billion francs, the Bank of France said today.

France also repaid \$73 million to the International Monetary Fund during the month, and the bank made short-term loans to French commercial banks of 1.05 billion francs.

ATT Sets Stock Offer Terms

American Telephone & Telegraph has put a \$4 annual dividend rate on its \$1.4 billion offering of convertible preferred shares, the largest stock sale ever made. During the next six weeks stockholders of record June 3 will receive one right to acquire a preferred share. A total of 30 rights, plus a \$50 subscription price, will be needed to buy one preferred share. Based on the subscription price, the preferred shares will yield 8 percent. Preferred shares will be convertible into 1.05 common shares, a conversion price of about \$47.50. About 37.5 million preferred shares will be involved in the transaction, which could raise nearly 20 percent of the record \$7.5 billion AT&T needs for its construction budget this year.

French TV Firm to Buy Italy Unit

Société Thomson-Brandt is to acquire a controlling interest in Ergon SpA, the only Italian manufacturer of color television tubes, subject to French government approval. Terms have not been disclosed. Acquisition is on behalf of Société Videocolor, a French company recently set up by Thomson and RCA Corp. to produce the shadow-mask tube. Ergon has one plant in southern Italy, with an annual capacity of 250,000 color tubes of the shadow-mask type. Industry sources said the agreement may influence the Italian government in choosing between competing West German and French TV color systems.

Studebaker Unit in Takeover Deal

Finiserv, the financial services subsidiary of Studebaker-Worthington and Susquehanna Corp., have agreed in principle on Finiserv acquiring Susquehanna's 238 million common shares or 50.4 percent of the outstanding stock of Pan American Sulphur Co. Finiserv would pay about \$25 million in cash, and possible additional payments wouldn't exceed \$10.5 million, based on future valuation of certain Pan American Sulphur assets.

Alcan, Kobe Cancel Aluminum Deal

Alcan Australia Ltd., 70 percent owned by Alcan Aluminium Ltd., and Kobe Steel Ltd., have cancelled an agreement under which Alcan Australia would supply 500,000 tons of aluminum to Kobe over ten years. The companies said the \$300 million (U.S.) contract was cancelled "in light of the present and anticipated demand and supply situation in Japan and the world."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

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Finiserv, the financial services subsidiary of Studebaker-Worthington and Susquehanna Corp., have agreed in principle on Finiserv acquiring Susquehanna's 238 million common shares or 50.4 percent of the outstanding stock of Pan American Sulphur Co. Finiserv would pay about \$25 million in cash, and possible additional payments wouldn't exceed \$10.5 million, based on future valuation of certain Pan American Sulphur assets.

Alcan, Kobe Cancel Aluminum Deal

Alcan Australia Ltd., 70 percent owned by Alcan Aluminium Ltd., and Kobe Steel Ltd., have cancelled an agreement under which Alcan Australia would supply 500,000 tons of aluminum to Kobe over ten years. The companies said the \$300 million (U.S.) contract was cancelled "in light of the present and anticipated demand and supply situation in Japan and the world."

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Broad Big Board Gains Led by Glamour Group

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT).—Prior to the opening of the New York Stock Exchange this morning, analysts were observing that greater volume was necessary for a continuation of the market advance.

Well, they got it. By the closing bell, 15,774 million shares were traded, a big jump from the 11,933 million yesterday and the largest daily turnover since May 6, when 19,300 million shares changed hands.

And prices, as predicted, were higher throughout the day, closing near their best levels, while the bellwether Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5.97 to 819.82.

Norton H. Reamer, senior vice-president of Putnam Management Co. said that "we are in major economic recovery and the months ahead look very good." But William Nelson, of Moody's Investors Service, who noted that the primary trend is upward, called today's tape action "a bounce in a market that still seems to be in a downward phase for the short term."

For the second consecutive day, the broad-based advance was led by the glamour issues. Big blocks were also a major factor on the Big Board, with 139 blocks of 10,000 shares or more traded, compared with 81 yesterday.

One of the most closely watched companies was AT & T, whose rights for a new preferred issue became eligible for trading on a when-issued basis this morning. But it was not until afternoon that a block of 12.7 million shares opened at 21 3/4. At the close the rights stood at 11 3/4 and the preferred, also when issued, stood at 56 3/4. Telephone itself wound up at 45, off 1 1/4.

Most glamour issues were higher, but IBM continued to experience selling pressure following its recent announcement of a 15 percent price reduction in its peripheral equipment lines. It lost 2 1/4 to 52 1/2.

Among other peripheral equipment issues, Telex gained 3/8 to 16 1/2.

Deputy International gained 1 1/4 to 42 3/4, despite a California Deal statement

1971 -- Stocks and					1972 -- Stocks and					1973 -- Stocks and					1974 -- Stocks and					1975 -- Stocks and									
High	Low	Div.	to \$	Stk.	High	Low	Div.	to \$	Stk.	High	Low	Div.	to \$	Stk.	High	Low	Div.	to \$	Stk.	High	Low	Div.	to \$	Stk.					
1000	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	1000	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	1000	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	1000	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	1000	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

Cap.	2	17%	17%	17%	17%
75%	1	12%	12%	12%	12%
20%	1	5%	5%	5%	5%

34 46	+1%	32 22	McAulF 20b	75	23%	21%	23	23
39 59	-2	7 5	MacDonald	30	6 4	6 4	6 1	6

107 - 1	36	50%	Met Epi	3.90	2100	54	54	54	54
26 1/2 + 1 1/2	61	54%	AMGIC Inv	.20	169	50 1/2	59%	58 1/2	59 1/2
2 1/2 + 1 1/2	18%	1 1/2%	Arch Gas Lit	1	7	15	15	14 1/2	15

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

UNION MINIERE

Financial Year 1970 (64th)

Annual general meeting of shareholders, May 27th, 1971.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of Union Minière S.A. was held in Brussels on May 27th, 1971; M. Louis Waller, Chairman of the Board of Directors acting as chairman of the meeting. M. Louis Waller presented the Directors' report for the financial year 1970 (the 64th) and made a statement.

Abstracts from the Directors' Report and from the Chairman's Statement

— Increase of profits and of dividends.
The present income of the Company, which are credited to the Profit and Loss Account (and are described hereafter), amount to a total of B.F. 3,127,980,444 (against B.F. 2,119,836,382 in 1968).
After transferring a sum of B.F. 1,980 million to the Assets

- the net profit for the year 1970 (increased) amounts to B.F. 1,000,633,148 (against B.F. 1,487,647,876 in 1969)
- the dividend (approved by the meeting) amounts to B.F. 950 net per whole share (B.F. 85 net per tenth share);

— Compensation payment for B.F. 1,208,349,156 (agreement dated 24th September, 1969, between Geocomines and S.G.M.). These receipts are of a kind which can be credited to an Assets Replacement Reserve, according to circumstances (see further on).

a. Nuclear field.

This decision involves a cash outlay amounting in round figures to B.F. 1,200 million. B.F. 200 million have been appropriated to the Contingencies Reserve (which is now brought to B.F. 4,024,879,448) and the carry forward is increased by more than B.F. 1,000 million (it now amounts to B.F. 181,774,888).

- **New increase of the investment portfolio**
The investment portfolio, of which the net book value on the assets side of the Balance Sheet now amounts to B.F. 4,418,533,286 has increased during 1970 by B.F. 898 million. This brings to B.F. 3,705 million the total increase in our investment portfolio during the last 10 years.
- **Data processing.**
The "Centre d'Informations Générale (C.I.G.)" (U.M. shareholding = 49.95% - Belinque's shareholding = 50.05%) is constructing its plant for the production of plutonium-bearing fuels is actively carried out at Dessel and it is expected that the plant will begin production towards the end of 1972.

ments since 1st January, 1987 (after writing off depreciation and taking into account other reductions of book value). On the basis of the quotations ruling at the year-end, the market value of quoted investments showed a surplus over book value of B.F. 2,692 million. At May 34, the surplus amounted to B.F. 2,676 million.

The income from these investments which is part of the total income of the Company figuring on the credit side of the Profit and Loss Account, has increased for financial year 1970. It amounts to B.F. 328,802,387 (against 202,612,387 in 1968). In addition, this year, there is a non-recurring profit of B.F. 87,178,491 from the sale of shares.

Geological exploration has been actively pursued in several regions of Canada and Australia through our local prospecting subsidiaries Umax (Canada) and Unimin (Australia). These

subsidiaries divide their activity between exploration for their own account and prospecting work carried out for existing or newly concluded partnerships. In 1970 the overall amount of expenses for geological exploration attained B.F. 190 million as compared with B.F. 135 million in 1968. These expenses will exceed B.F. 200 million in 1971.

* Cash at bankers and in hand: B.F. 5,428,098.43 (deposits at sight or of less than one year with our bankers: it makes it possible for the Company to mobilise at any time, considerable sums so as to meet any investment possibilities

- Short-term investments: B.F. 2,267,945,876.
- Metals and other products: B.F. 1,056,047,743 (against B.F. 1,353,150,328 in 1969).
- Prospects for the financial year 1971

These discoveries confirm that the Pickle Crow region can represent interesting possibilities. Umex prospecting in the area is therefore being expanded.

Other areas have been reserved by Umex in Kemora District and will be surveyed in more detail.

In Australia, the prospecting teams have been strengthened

● Intense rate of activity for the technical departments and the affiliated Companies.

The year under review has seen a new increase in the activities of the engineering departments on behalf of other companies and 1970 has therefore seen a further increase in the personnel of the order of 15%.

Trading profits, which are credited to the Profit and Loss

Copies of the 1970 Annual Report (in English,

French or Dutch) can be obtained on request from
Union Minière S.A.
Public Relations Department
Rue de la Chancellerie, 1

1000 Brussels
Belgium
Tel. (02) 13.60.90
Telex 21.551

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

One Dollar—

was north yesterday:	
Austrian schillings	24.98
Belgian francs	48.60
British pound (3 per \$)	2.4170
Canadian dollars	1.01
Danish crowns	7.48
Dutch guilders	3.55
French francs	5.370
German marks	3.55
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	Unquoted
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.11
Portuguese escudos	20.50
Spanish pesetas	69.60
Swedish crowns	5.16
Swiss francs	4.10

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations dependent on the type of transaction.

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Tel.: Zurich 91 26 28.
(Temporary address)

The new offices will be under the direction of
Paul E. Nordgren as Managing Partner.

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Name _____
Street _____
City _____ Country _____
Please call me at: _____

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Düsseldorf	London	Zurich
Amst. 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	Bruss. 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	Düss. 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	Lon. 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	Zurich 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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Toronto Stocks

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

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Tokyo Exchange

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Tulsa, Ok. 74119 U.S.A.
Cable Address: PRILTO Tulsa
Dean Sims, President

هكذا سنالدخل

All of these Securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

4 7/8% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due June 1, 1996

\$25,000,000

Inc. duPont Glove Forgan
Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Lehman Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co. Wm

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Alex. Brown & Sons CBWL-Hay

W. E. Hutton & Co.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

1000

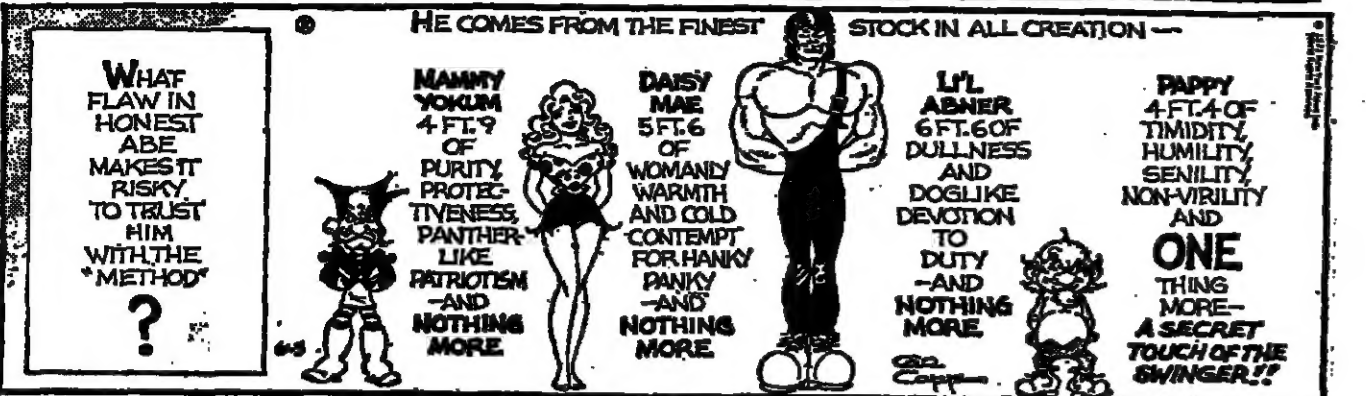
PEANUTS



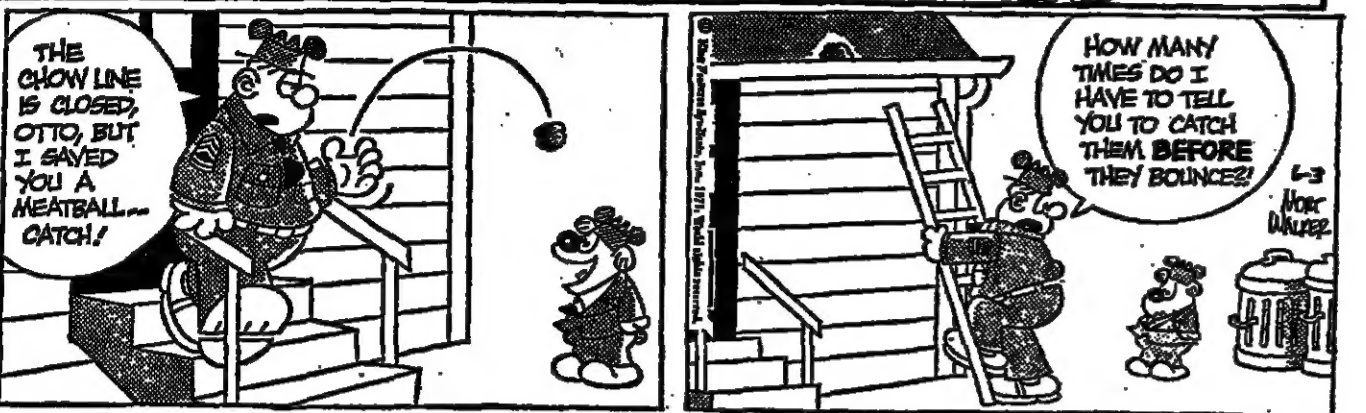
B.C.



F. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



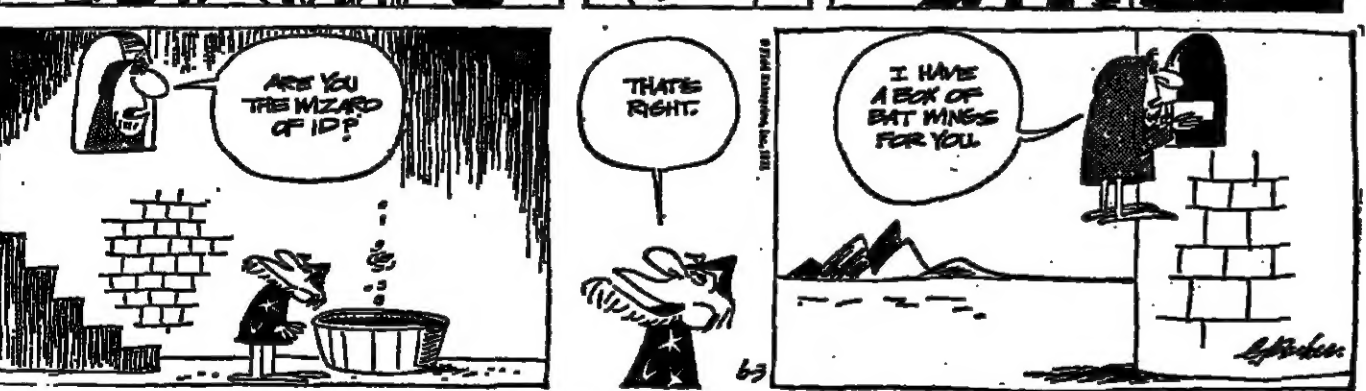
M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. O. F. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. C. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

After South had made a normal opening bid of one spade the bidding took a curious turn. The proceedings can best be understood by letting the players think aloud.

West: "This is the weakest nine-card suit I've ever seen. The vulnerability is in my favor, and I feel in the mood for something spectacular. I'll try a psychic pre-empt, but I'd better do it in a lower-ranking suit so that I can retreat conveniently to hearts. So, five diamonds, let's have some fun."

North: "That's an odd one. I suppose he has AKQxxxx, in which case I won't get rich by doubling five diamonds. The obvious bid is five spades, but I'll choose six."

East: "My partner may well be void in diamonds and our hands must fit well. If we need a spade finesse it will no doubt win, since West is short of everything but diamonds. And in any event I might push them to seven diamonds."

South: "How extraordinary. There don't seem to be any hearts in this deck. Clearly I can save cheaply in seven diamonds, but can they make six spades? Probably not if my partner is obliging and leads a heart. A diamond lead would be a disaster—now likely a stiff and ruff on the opening lead!"

West: "I crowded the bidding all right, and nobody else knows what is going on. My partner's Lightner double asks for an unexpected lead. I expect he is void in hearts, so I'll stick the double and lead a heart hoping my partner has another defensive trick somewhere."

West duly led the heart jack, but his face fell when four

hearts appeared in the dummy. East happily ruffed dummy's queen of hearts, but his happiness was short-lived. The declarer over-ruffed, a move that provoked astonishment and meritment all around the table.

It was a simple matter to enter dummy by ruffing the second round of clubs and take the trump finesse. The trumps were drawn and South could claim the slam, conceding a diamond trick. The post-mortem was hilarious, but East's laughter sounded a trifle forced.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14				15					16		
17				18					19		
20				21					22		
23				24					25		
26				27					28		
29				30					31		
32				33					34		
35				36					37		
38				39					40		
41				42					43		
44				45					46		
47				48					49		
50				51					52		
53				54					55		
56				57					58		
59				60					61		
62				63					64		

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: MOUSE KITTY ABDUCT EYELET. Answer: What you might make when you clean up on Wall Street—A "TIDY" SUM.

BOOKS

A SEPARATE REALITY

Further Conversations With Don Juan By Carlos Castaneda. Simon and Schuster, 317 pp.

Reviewed by Roger Jellinek

WHEN Carlos Castaneda's first book, "The Teachings of Don Juan," came out from the University of California Press in 1968, the few reviews it received were enthusiastic about its literary quality but somewhat wary of its subject. The book has since become an underground best seller in its Bantam paperback edition. Its vivid evocations of the hallucinogenic visions that Castaneda experienced in his apprenticeship to a Yaqui Indian shaman in northwestern Mexico appealed particularly to the hippie drug and guru culture.

But Castaneda's deliberate withholding of his personal interpretation (except for a dutifully appended "structural analysis" that is almost a parody of academic procedure) seemed to many reviewers to make the book unaccountably enigmatic and even irresponsible; and it undoubtedly permitted facile drug users and other romantics to find a pleasing and uncritical confirmation of their sentimental fantasies. In the introduction to his new book Castaneda explains that "the system I recorded was incomprehensible to me, thus the pretense to anything other than reporting about it would be misleading and impertinent... I, as the perceiver, recorded what I Don Juan, and when the experiment came to a terrifying crisis and temporary breakdown, a shaken Castaneda withdrew from the apprenticeship. But he continued to visit Don Juan, and three years later in 1968 he was once again mysteriously and forcefully persuaded that he still had a vocation as a shaman. It is this new cycle that Castaneda describes in this book.

Don Juan, who was always certain that Castaneda would return to his vocation, sets himself to teach him how to become a "man of knowledge." His discipline "learns the distinction between looking and seeing, a kind of total perception of a 'separate reality.' He will use this power of seeing to gain knowledge of another cosmos. This will at first require the meditation of drugs, but gradually it will be a matter of will. Don Juan warns Castaneda that each glimpse of this knowledge makes him highly vulnerable to forces that can kill him, if he does not obey his instructions and learn how to control them. Until he can, Don Juan urges Castaneda to take the "warrior's way," clear himself of conflicts, avoid indulgence of his partial knowledge, temper his will, objectify his life and live strategically, aware that death is his partner, and yet be indifferent to it.

It sounds grimly ascetic. But Don Juan assures Castaneda that "there is no mystery in the life of a man of knowledge."

Mr. Jellinek is a book for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

- Building parts
- O'Neill's field
- Receives
- Clinic of Midwest
- Indian ascetics
- Malayan boat
- Georgia, etc. Abbr.
- Hyde Park V.I.P.'s
- Identifying marks
- Cleanest
- Ignominy
- Of the ear
- Toscanini
- Alabama town
- Named physicist
- Gender, Abbr.
- Chinese dynasty
- Spanish relative
- Kind of omelet
- Word of rebuke
- Outside: Prefix
- Female unicorns
- Nice school
- Musical work
- the best
- Trocons

DOWN

- Nonflying birds
- Rocky
- Greek dramatic heroine
- Strup-yielding plant
- Power producer
- Way
- City of India
- Prefix with hap or nomer
- Bacteria-free substances
- Greek political unit
- Tar: jail
- Pressage
- Back talk
- Scottish
- Horror
- Fertile in
- Behind
- Hiller's T
- May (mortgage)
- Horror
- herbaceous
- Sao
- Walk in
- Joan of A. others
- Cabal mas
- Spanish
- Of a seep
- worshipful group
- Made den on
- Obi
- Flaring vi
- Cropped d
- Sudden p
- Japanese
- Var.
- House are
- Was aware
- Now, for
- Exp
- N. Z. peac

